

AGM-86B ALCM:

Air-Launched Cruise Missile; 20 feet, 9 inches in length, it has a wingspan of 12 feet, and weighs approximately 3,000 pounds. The missile is capable of flying over 1,500 miles without detection through the use of the Terrain Contour Matching (TERCOM) guidance system. Each B-52G will be capable of carrying 20 ALCMS.

> SPACE SURVEILLANCE AND MISSILE WARNING SYSTEMSBallistic Missile
Early Warning System
(BMEWS):

BMEWS consists of radar at Clear AFS, Alaska, and Thule AB, Greenland, with a third site at Fylingdales, England, under control of the Royal Air Force. BMEWS provides data on ICBM launches and predicts their impact points.

Sea Launched Ballistic
Missile Detection and
Warning System:

The system consists of four phased array radars and one mechanical radar. The phased arrays are located at Otis AFB, Mass.; Eglin AFB, Fla.; Concrete, N.D.; and Beale AFB, Calif.; the mechanical radar is located at MacDill AFB, Fla. The SLBM D&W system provides detection and warning of a sea launched ballistic missile attack against the Continental United States and southern Canada.

COBRA DANE:

This is a phased array radar located on Shemya Island in the Aleutian chain capable of detecting and tracking objects in a missile trajectory or an orbital path. Primarily an intelligence gatherer, it supports the space surveillance mission but goes into an early warning mode when directed or in case of attack.

Space Surveillance:

The Space Surveillance mission is a function of the SPACETRACK system. SPACETRACK is a system of dedicated, collateral and contributing sensors located world-wide. These sensors provide detection, tracking, identification, characterization and cataloging of earth satellite vehicles. Dedicated SPACETRACK sensors include the Baker-Nunn optical cameras at Edwards AFB, Calif.; Mt John, New Zealand; Pulmosan, Korea; St. Margarets, New

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Brunswick; and San Vito, Italy; the Naval Space Surveillance System composed of six transmitter sites and three receiver sites located across the southern portion of the United States and the Kaena Point optical camera in Hawaii. ② Collateral SPACE-TRACK sensors include BMEWS, SLBM, Cobra Dane and the tracking radar at Pirincli, Turkey. The contributing sensors are non-SAC sensors which provide SPACETRACK support under contract or agreement. Principal contributing sensors are Millstone Hill and Haystack deep space tracking radars of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratories, Massachusetts; Antigua and Ascension sensors of the Eastern Space and Missile Center, Patrick AFB, Fla.; ALTAIR/ALCOR radars at Kwajalein Atoll, and the Maui Optical Tracking and Identification Facility (MOTIF), Hawaii. Program improvements to SPACETRACK system include the Ground-based Electro-Optical Deep Space Surveillance (GEODSS) system which will replace the Baker-Nunn optical cameras and redeployment of the AN/GPS-10 radar at San Miguel, Philippines.